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NO. 6.

SWEPT BY A WAVE

Eighty Islands Swept By a Terrible Hurricane

1000 LIVES ARE REPORTED AS LOST

Death and Devastation Sweep Over the Islands of the Pacific, and Terrible Consequences Ensur.

San Francisco, Special.—News of a fearful loss of life in a disastrous storm which swept over the South Sea Islands last month, reached here Sunday by the steamer Mariposa, direct from Tahiti. The loss of life is estimated at 1,000 persons. On January 13 last, a huge tidal wave, accompanied by a terrific hurricane, attacked the Society Islands and the Pomotoi group, with fearful force causing death and devastation never before equalled in a land of great storms. The storm raged several days. From the news received up to the time of the sailing of the steamer, it is estimated that 1,000 of the islanders lost their lives. It is feared that later advice will increase this number. The first news of the disaster reached Papeete, Tahiti, January 26, by the schooner Elmo. The captain of the schooner placed the fatalities at 500. The steamer Excelsior arrived at Papeete the following day with 400 definite survivors. The captain of the Excelsior estimated the total loss of life to be 800. These figures comprised only the deaths on the three islands of Hao, Hikuera and Makooka, whose ordinary population is 1,800. On Hikuera Island, where 1,000 inhabitants were engaged in pearl diving, nearly one-half were drowned. On an adjacent island, 1000 more were washed out to sea. Makooka and Hao are depopulated. Conservative estimates at Tahiti place the number of islands visited by the tidal wave and hurricane at 80. All of them are under the control of the French government at Tahiti. The surviving inhabitants are left destitute of food, shelter and clothing, all having been swept away by the storm.

The French government, on receipt of news of the disaster, took prompt measures to relieve the distressed districts and dispatched two warships with fresh water and provisions. As the supply of fresh water and provisions was totally exhausted by the storm, it is feared that many lives will be lost before the relief ships can arrive, as far as is known, eight of the people were among the drowned. Included in these were Alexander Brander, N. P. Plunkett, of Oakland; T. D. Donnelly, formerly a fireman on the steamship Australia, and the local agent of C. C. Coppenrath, a merchant of Papeete. Added to this number was an unknown woman who committed suicide from fright.

As the islands were barely 20 feet above sea level and were not surrounded by coral reefs, it was necessary for all inhabitants to take to the coconut trees when the tidal wave began to cover the land. These trees grew to an immense height, many reaching an altitude of 100 feet. All of the lower trees were covered by the raging seas which swept with wild force about and over them. The natives in the taller trees were safe until the coconut roots gave way and then they, too, were swept out into the sea. The 400 survivors brought by the Excelsior to Papeete gained the ship's side by swimming three and four miles from the tops of the coconut trees. The Elmo, though badly damaged by the storm, was also brought off as many persons as could swim to her side, she, like the Excelsior, being unable to run close to the shores because of the violence of the ocean swell, which continued to run abnormally high for a week after the tidal disturbances. Another schooner, the Gaulois, from the Marquesan Islands, 600 miles away, encountered the hurricane while on its way to the latter place and only the timely action of the captain in having the cargo, consisting of 20 head of cattle, 35 pigs and 30 tons of cotton, jettisoned, saved the little craft from destruction. Even with this precaution, the life of one man was lost by waves sweeping the decks.

Earthquakes in Middle West.

Owensboro, Ky., Special.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here at 6:45 o'clock Sunday night. Pictures were shaken from walls and tables in the second story of many buildings.

Louisville, Ky.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here at about 6:45. The vibrations caused windows to rattle, but no damage was done.

Paducah, Ky.—A slight earthquake shock occurred here about 6:45 o'clock Sunday night. No damage was done and the duration of the vibration was very brief.

The Shock Felt in Illinois.

Cairo, Ill.—An earthquake shock was felt in southern Illinois Sunday evening. The seismic wave seemed to move from north to south.

Marion, Ill.—An earthquake shock was felt here. Preceding the shock a roaring noise was heard.

Dishes Rattled in St. Louis.

St. Louis.—Two distinct earthquake shocks were felt in St. Louis and vicinity between 6:20 and 6:25 o'clock Sunday night. The shock was sufficiently forceful to rattle dishes and swing doors.

Death of Maj. Donaldson.

Baltimore, Special.—Major Walter A. Donaldson, superintendent of the National Cemetery in this city, died Saturday from blood poisoning, as a result of a slight wound on his head. Donaldson was also a veteran actor and played with Junius Brutus Booth in 1853. In previous years, since the civil war, he had been superintendent of national cemeteries at Arlington, Marietta, Ga.; Winchester, Va.; City Point, Va.; and Beaufort, S. C.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN MOODY.

North Carolina Member Passes Away—Honored by Senate.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Congressman J. M. Moody died at his home in Waynesville Thursday at 1:45 o'clock. The news of Major Moody's death came as a shock. He had been ill for several weeks in Washington before he returned to Waynesville last Saturday morning. Part of his time he was in a Washington hospital, and when it was seen how really serious his condition was it was suggested by his physician that he go home and take a rest from his congressional work. It was thought also that the damp weather at the capital was injurious to him, and that when he returned to the high, dry and healthy atmosphere to which he was accustomed he would recuperate.

Major Moody was here last Friday night. He was in very bad health. Dr. J. Howell was his attending physician. A message from Waynesville to the Citizen said that Major Moody had been in bad health for three years, although it was not known to the public. He has been critically ill for four days. The immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. About three o'clock Thursday morning he lost consciousness and did not regain it up to the time of his death.

Major Moody was 44 years old. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will take place Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. E. Abernethy, of the Methodist church of Waynesville, of which Major Moody was a member, will conduct the services. The Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, of which the congressman was a member, will attend.

Washington, Special.—Representative Klutz received a telegram from Waynesville, announcing the death of Representative James M. Moody at his home in Waynesville, shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday. Mr. Klutz immediately announced the death of his colleague in the House, and the usual resolutions of regret were adopted. Speaker Henderson named the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. Klutz, Claude Kitchin, Blackburn, Pou and Small of North Carolina, Brown and Hibson of Tennessee, Tate of Georgia, Finley and Johnson of South Carolina, Lamb of Virginia, Haugen of Iowa, Henry of Connecticut, Randall of Texas and Cooner of Missouri.

The Senate adjourned Friday afternoon at 2:30, two hours in advance of the usual time, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative James H. Moody. Senator Simmons called up the House resolution passed Thursday in honor of the memory of the deceased and referred in appropriate words to the demise of Mr. Moody. The Senate unanimously adopted the House resolutions and as a further evidence of respect adjourned on motion of Senator Simmons. In the House this morning the blind chaplain, Rev. M. Cullen, referred in touching language to the deceased Representative. At the desk which he occupied was heaped with a beautiful floral offering. From the capital building the flags noated at half mast.

The Cotton Supply.

New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible to be 4,022,263 bales, against 4,697,955 last week and 4,451,718 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 3,093,263, against 3,204,955 last week, and 3,441,718 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 929,000, against 893,000 last week and 910,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,839,000 bales, against 2,323,000 last year; in Egypt, 190,000, against 244,000 last year; in India, 427,000, against 395,000 last year, and in the United States, 1,289,000, against 1,647,000 last year.

Convention Adjourns.

Gainesville, Fla., Special.—The morning session of the convention of county superintendents of public instruction and general educational board was consumed in the discussion of school buildings and equipment. The afternoon session was devoted to negro education and how it should be conducted. After 4 o'clock the visitors were tendered a drive through Gainesville and the near-by country. Prof. Bucholz and Dr. Buttrick of the general educational board, addressed the convention at night on general education, after which the convention adjourned.

Police Chief Shot.

Bamberg, S. C., Special.—Chief of Police J. B. King was shot and killed by Joe Davis, at the latter's home. King, it is said, went to Davis' house at the instance of Davis' wife. The latter had quarreled with her husband and desired him to be placed under a peace bond. As King advanced Davis ordered him to stop. King entered and tapped on the door when Davis shot him from a window with a shot-gun, killing him.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: K. McDonough, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands; Willis Van Devanter, of Wyoming, United States Circuit judge for the eighth judicial circuit; Clinton F. Brin, of Illinois, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

FIREMEN PERISHED

Many Suffocated By Fumes From the Burning Acid

MEN DEAD AND ILL AS A RESULT

The Illness Due to Inhaling Fumes of the Deadly Nitric Acid From the Stamp and Seal Company.

Milwaukee, Special.—Four firemen are dead and nine others are said to be seriously ill from the effects of inhaling the fumes of nitric acid while fighting a fire at the plant of the Schwab Stamp and Seal Company Tuesday night. The victims of the disaster were not overcome by many hours after the fire, when one by one, they succumbed.

A complete list of the dead and seriously injured is as follows: Dead: James Foley, chief; Andrew White, captain truck No. 1; Edward Hogan, fireman, Engine Company No. 1; Thomas Drouey, fireman, Engine Company No. 1. Seriously injured: Daniel McCarthy, truckman, Engine Company No. 1. The following will probably recover: William Meloy, George Hansen, William Kennedy, John Linehan, Joe Nilawash, George Ryan, all truckmen and Jack J. Hennessey, lieutenant. Assistant Chief Clancy's condition is critical and the physicians who are watching over him cannot determine his chances of living.

Captain Peter Lancaster is dying and Truckman William Meloy and William Kenney are seriously ill. The men became ill and rapidly grew worse. Doctors worked over them, but Captain Lancaster appeared to be dying and a priest was called for and administered. It was hoped Palmer and Meloy would recover.

\$250,000 Fire in an Oklahoma Town. Oklahoma City, Okla., Special.—Fire that started in the Lion Store, dealers in general merchandise, here, caused a loss of \$250,000. The insurance is about one-third of the loss. The entire stock and building of the Lion Store was consumed, entailing a loss of more than \$17,500. Another fire in a frame building on Broadway at the same time caused additional loss.

News Notes.

The Kaiser has issued a decree which is the death knell to the black overcoat of the German officer. After April 1 only the light gray overcoats are admissible. These are worn a good deal already, but many officers still prefer the black coat with its high collar and cuffs. His Majesty decides upon the uniforms of all his many regiments—not a button or inch of gold braid but has the Kaiser's consideration and sanction or disapproval.

In a recent contest for suggesting the best way to make \$5 grow the prize was awarded to a man who advised that the amount be invested in eggs for hatching. He cited, among other things the case of a boy who exchanged a penny for an egg, and this egg grew, successively, into a hen, six chickens, a pig, a calf, and a pony, with bride and saddle.

Agents of Germany are seeking to buy warships from Chile.

The first part of the French Army budget was adopted in the Paris Chamber of Deputies amid a patriotic demonstration.

The British Channel Squadron is experimenting with oil as fuel.

Fifteen sailors were lost in a collision between the British torpedo-boat destroyer Orwell and the cruiser Pioneer near Corf.

The White Star liner, Cordia, left Belfast for Liverpool on her trial trip.

Brigands are creating a reign of terror in the Caucasus.

To Purchase Beauvoir.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—Ten thousand dollars, the amount required for the purchase of Beauvoir, the old home of Jefferson Davis, former President of the Southern Confederacy, was subscribed at a meeting of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in this city. It is said that a deed will be granted by Mrs. Davis in a few days.

Two Women Hanged.

London, Special.—Amelia Sach and Annie Walters, "cherry farmers," were hanged at Holloway Jail Tuesday. The women were recommended to mercy on account of their sex, but the Home Secretary was unable to grant the reprieve usually accorded. The women walked to the scaffold unaided and displayed remarkable fortitude. No other man had previously been hanged in England since March, 1890.

Roosevelt Invited.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt received an invitation Wednesday to attend the unveiling of the monument to be erected at Orchard Knob, on the Chichamauga battlefield, in commemoration of the services of Maryland soldiers on both sides of the civil war. The monument commission, headed by Col. B. F. Taylor, of Baltimore county, was presented to the President by Senator McComas. The President was shown a handsome water-colored drawing of the monument, the unveiling of which will take place on July 22nd next. He gave no definite reply to the invitation, saying that he would take the matter under consideration.

For Liberia Scheme.

Atlanta, Special.—The republic of Liberia, through Bishop H. M. Turner, of this city, has donated to the Colored National and Commercial Association the sum of \$25,000 to assist in purchasing a steamship to ply between the United States and West Africa, for commercial purposes, as well as for emigration. It is the bishop's desire that white as well as colored people purchase shares in this enterprise, and assist negroes who wish to remove to Liberia.

IN CONGRESS

A Hard Fight Against All Anti-Trust Legislation.

Washington, Special.—It can be stated by authority that unless anti-trust legislation, at least satisfactory to the administration, is enacted at the present session, President Roosevelt, on the 5th of March, will call an extraordinary session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The President himself has already informed members of Congress of his desire and of his determination in this regard. It is understood that the announcement was direct and unqualified. It is further stated that the determination of the President was reached only after careful study of the strenuous efforts that are being made to defeat any anti-trust legislation by Congress. These efforts have covered a wide range. They were characterized Saturday by one prominent Republican leader, to quote him directly, "as the most remarkable of which I have had personal knowledge during my public life." These efforts culminated during the past 36 hours, it is now declared, in direct appeals from the Standard Oil Company, through its president, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, to the members of the Senate not to enact any anti-trust legislation at this time. No less than United States Senators have received telegrams signed "John D. Rockefeller," urging that no anti-trust legislation be enacted. It has not been possible to obtain a copy of these dispatches, which it can be said, are practically identical. Substantially they read as follows: "We are opposed to any anti-trust legislation. Our counsel, Mr. —, will see you. It must be stopped."

As stated, these telegrams, and it must be clear that only the substance and not the exact wording is here given, were signed, "John D. Rockefeller."

Yesterday morning one of the counsel of the Standard Oil Company arrived in Washington, and called immediately upon members of the Senate as indicated in the telegrams. He did not remain long. Scarcely had he made known his business than he was informed, a bit curtly, that his presence here was undesirable and he left with an intimation that he would better return to New York.

During the afternoon, information concerning the receipt of the messages leaked out and became the subject of some quiet cloak room discussion at the Senate. The news also reached the House, some of the prominent Representatives learning the gist of the dispatches. Then it became known that this was not the first time the Standard Oil Company, through its attorneys, had endeavored to influence legislation in Congress at this session. The attorneys for the company, it was stated, had opposed vigorously the enactment of the measure submitted by Attorney General Knox to the sub-committee of the House judiciary committee. Subsequently, when what is known as the Littlefield bill was reported to the House, the Standard Oil Company, through its attorneys, had endeavored to influence legislation in Congress at this session. It was stated, had opposed vigorously the enactment of the measure submitted by Attorney General Knox to the sub-committee of the House judiciary committee. Subsequently, when what is known as the Littlefield bill was reported to the House, the Standard Oil Company, through its attorneys, had endeavored to influence legislation in Congress at this session.

Among the new bills in the house Mr. Clifton, to amend the code in reference to demurrers. Mr. Wade, to outlaw slot machines. Mr. Sinker, by request, to provide for a State bacteriologist; also a bill to require towns and cities to furnish mortuary facilities for the dead. Mr. Gaston, relating to increase in salary of coroner of Chester. Mr. Hill, to increase number of magistrates of Colleton county. Mr. Rainforth, to provide for the sale of the State farms. Mr. Kelly, relating to a new jail for Lee county.

Mr. Moses, to change and designate certain townships in Sumter county. Mr. McMaster, to extend the rights and remedies of employers and railroad corporations as provided by the constitution to employers of cotton and textile mill corporations and telegraph companies.

There were a majority unfavorable reports on Mr. Lanham's bill to require railroads to allow a passenger 200 pounds of baggage without charge, and Mr. M. J. Johnson's bill to provide all railroads operating in this State to protect the rates of freight stipulated in the bill for carriage of all freight, goods, wares and merchandise, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof.

There was also an unfavorable report on Mr. Maudlin's bill to provide against usury. Mr. Pollock's dispensary bill was recommended to the joint committee on public schools and the dispensary. This bill proposes radical changes in the dispensary law.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS, ETC. Mr. Kirby's bill to regulate the granting of certificates to teach in the public schools came up as unfinished business and was killed. Mr. D. O. Herbert opposed the bill. It is an abrupt and unnecessary junketing trip for the State board of education. It also means that graduates of normal colleges must stand these examinations when the object of normal colleges is to prepare teachers for their work. He objected particularly to members of the State board of education traveling around over the state granting certificates to teach in the schools.

Mr. Fraser opposed the bill. The advantages of a college education do not consist in the knowledge of a number of isolated facts, but in the training of the mind to fit itself to work. There is but one examination for doctors and no other professions, then why should teachers be subjected to such harassing examinations every few years.

Mr. Barron, of York, opposed the bill. In behalf of the most legislated against class in the State, the common school teachers who get a miserable pittance for five days' hard work, he opposed the measure. Qualifications to teach do not consist in the knowledge of a few facts, but in common sense, patience and general intelligence. There is already a paucity of teachers in this State and such requirements as this will still further cripple the profession. This was Mr. Barron's first effort in the house, and he acquitted himself very well.

Mr. Richards declared that the bill had been reported unfavorably by all of the committees except the author of the bill. The house killed the bill by an overwhelming vote. There was considerable discussion over a concurrent resolution to provide offices in the State capitol for the State superintendents of education. The resolution was killed on motion of Mr. Moses.

Mr. Wingo contended that it was "side tracking" this official to have his office on Main street. Mr. Moses replied that these offices are really more comfortable and as accessible as those in the State house.

Governor Heyward informed the house that Lieut.-Gov. John T. Sloan had resigned from the board of trustees of the South Carolina college. He received an information.

The house killed Mr. Wade's bill to provide for the office of commissioner of agriculture to receive \$1,800 per annum out of the privilege tax fund. The house did not seem to be much interested.

Mr. Wade declared that agricultural interests are lagging, and the only salvation is diversified farming. This is an agricultural State, but the agricultural interests are neglected. Clemon College has not come up to its expectations. Commissioner Stevens is worth a million dollars a year to Georgia. He cited instances in which farmers had made great success with innovations in farming. The average farmer is a "slow coach" and doesn't catch on to ideas quickly. They don't subscribe to agricultural papers. We need a bureau where outsiders can get information. This is a very serious question and a very important matter. The salary of the commissioner, \$1,800 was to come out of the privilege tax fund and he thought this a mere bagatelle in comparison with the good it would do. Mr. Tatum supported the measure. The bill was killed by an overwhelming vote.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

Doings of Those Who Are Making Our Laws.

Against Kissing Bible.

In the Senate Wednesday the judiciary committee presented a substitute for Senator Godwin's bill to prohibit the kissing of the Bible. The substitute instead of prohibiting kissing the Bible simply abolished the necessity of kissing the book. Dr. Pollock objected to these innovations, people had been kissing the book here for 200 years and if these microbes had now got into the Bible he thought that it was time to stop. People could get a new Bible. Mr. Henderson explained the bill and the substitute. He was not an expert on microbes, but he said that there were 10,000,000 in a pound of cherries and he was sure there were many more on a Bible cover handled by indiscriminate crowds. He did not think the change would detract from the solemnity of the matter. Mr. Godwin, patron of the bill, argued for it. The only thing stricken out by the bill from the Code was "and he shall kiss the Holy Gospel." Most people did not kiss the book now but ladies and children obeyed the judge when he says "kiss the Book." Mr. Wellborn opposed the bill. Mr. Hicks, of Granville, said that the court house kiss was not the kiss of affection and the witness was not expected to take half the Book in his mouth. Mr. Granville said there was a "wonderful" Bible in the judge's hand having ordered one Bible for colored people and one for white. He appealed to the Senate not to destroy this old landmark but he wanted the landmarks clean. Now if a man really obeyed the judge he would have violated the rule of personal cleanliness. He did not think it possible to keep a court house Bible clean. Mr. White said he would naturally be opposed to restricting kissing but he favored this bill because he thought it would promote health. Kissing was growing unpopular, observed Mr. Baldwin. Men formerly kissed each other and now some States wanted to license kissers. He thought the right way in which the oath was administered was often responsible for perjury. He closed for preserving the old custom. Mr. Marshall said that the men who would tell a willful lie would swear one. He sent an amendment to strike out "so help me God," and substitute "in the presence of the Almighty." Mr. Mitchell moved to lay the bill on the table. The committee's substitute was adopted. Mr. Marshall withdrew his amendment. The bill then passed second reading and went over upon Mr. Mitchell objecting to its third reading.

In the House Wednesday the Wade temperance bill was favorably reported with amendments and made a special order for Tuesday next.

A number of petitions and bills were introduced, the most important being: An act to prevent the spreading of contagious disease among domestic animals.

An act to prevent the seduction and abduction of married women.

An act to protect timber dealers.

NEW BILLS.

Among the new bills in the house Mr. Clifton, to amend the code in reference to demurrers.

Mr. Wade, to outlaw slot machines.

Mr. Sinker, by request, to provide for a State bacteriologist; also a bill to require towns and cities to furnish mortuary facilities for the dead.

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SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL

Drainage.

In asking the South Carolina legislature for an appropriation to continue its work, the sanitary and drainage commission of Charleston county has made an interesting report of its progress in reclaiming 15,000 acres of lowlands near Charleston. At a cost of a little more than \$5,141 about 8,036 acres have been drained, and the commission reports that that territory is now perfectly healthy, and it asserts that the mere reduction of the number of mosquitoes which had been bred in the ponds and morasses has been of incalculable benefit to the health of that section. The commission states that the work is now approaching a section of the county which has been for years considered the most lawless. Drainage will make the territory healthy and permit its occupation by law abiding whites, so that it will be sanitary both from the physical and moral standpoint. The undoubted good results already obtained through this drainage work ought to encourage its prosecution of completion and lead to a more general movement for the reclamation of other such waste lands in the South.

A 10,000 Spindle Addition.

One of the most successful cotton mills in the South, and one of which the public hears little, is that conducted by the Odell Manufacturing Co. at Concord, N. C. This company held its annual meeting last week and the reports of the management presented some interesting facts regarding the enterprise. The company declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, charged off \$50,000 for wear and tear of machinery (making \$100,000 for this purpose in two years), and added an amount to its surplus fund, increasing same to about \$270,000. The stockholders also authorized at the meeting the issuance of additional stock to the amount of \$100,000, almost all of which was subscribed at once. This new capital will be expended on the erection and equipment of an addition to contain 10,000 spindles. Its product will be fine yarns up to 60s. The Odell plant at present has 20,000 ring spindles and 1,726 looms, and its capital before this increase was \$500,000. It uses about 10,000 bales of cotton annually, and during 1902 manufactured 21,694,413 yards of cloth.

Textile Notes.

C. B. Somerville and associates were mentioned recently as having purchased Armstrong Knitting Mills at Charlottesville, Va., as to operate same and introduce the manufacture of overalls in connection with the mill. They have organized H. C. Merchant Manufacturing Co. to carry out their plans. H. C. Merchant being president; H. P. Valentine, vice-president; C. B. Somerville, secretary, and W. O. Watson, treasurer. This company will knit men's, women's and children's ribbed underwear and manufacture overalls, adding 100 sewing machines for this purpose.

Berkley Knitting Mills, Berkley, Va., has completed improvements that have been in progress. The main building has been doubled, making it 90x120 feet in size. It is two stories high. Considerable new machinery was also put in position. This mill manufactures high-grade ladies' underwear finished with silks. Several of the twenty-five assortments produced are like thread.

Messrs. W. J. Wellman and T. W. Pratt, president of banks at Huntsville, Ala., have been in New York during the past week negotiating with a party of capitalists for the erection of a large cotton factory at Huntsville. It was reported some weeks ago that New York parties contemplated locating a \$400,000 mill at Huntsville.

H. Kaulfers, representing Valentine Blais of Scranton, Pa., has announced that his principal will establish a branch silk-throwing mill at Roanoke, Va., investing about \$10,000. It is said the plant will employ about 150 persons. Valentine Blais operates three mills in Pennsylvania, the Scranton plant having 58,600 spindles.

E. L. Shuford Manufacturing Co., Brookford, N. C., contemplates adding 11,000 spindles and 300 looms to its equipment. It is definitely decided to purchase this additional machinery the new spindles and looms will be purchased from an idle mill in New York. The Shuford plant now has 7,500 spindles and 260 looms.

The cold key is one of the best remedies for stopping nosebleed.

IS YOUR HEALTH VALUABLE?

Disease is always a handicap; it afflicts men for business and pleasure—sometimes temporarily, often permanently. Life is a continuous struggle, and the man or woman afflicted with a Chronic Disease is outclassed at every turn. In this age of sharp competition, no man can hope to be successful unless he is sound in mind and body.

During my long career as a specialist, I have seen thousands who are carrying around some chronic disease as a burdensome companion, which they could easily rid themselves of by the proper treatment. Any honest physician will tell you that these diseases are stubborn and obdurate, and a special knowledge is required to treat them successfully. My special fitness for treating Chronic Disease has been acquired by twenty years of close application, devoted exclusively to their study and treatment. I have treated more cases than any other physician in the United States, and I thoroughly understand just what is required in each case. My specialty includes all chronic diseases, such as Stricture, Varicocele, Blood and Skin Diseases, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, Disease of Women, etc., and my original method of treatment has proven successful in even the most obstinate cases.

I CAN CURE YOU AT HOME.

I have perfected a system of home treatment which enables me to cure you at your own home, as I have thousands of others. Write me fully about your case, and send for complete symptom blanks. Correspondence confidential. Address 1, NEWTON HATHAWAY, M.D.

Our Losses in Spanish War. The United States employed 274,717 men in the war with Spain. Her total losses were 107 officers and 2,403 men.

The cold key is one of the best remedies for stopping nosebleed.

Dr. Hathaway.

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